the History Investigation. PLAYED FOKER IN BIRMINCHAM.

smaller Check for a Gambling Debt; the Larger to Repay a Loan.

THEY ALSO HAD GAMES HERE.

Grand Commander Confesses His Weakness and Says He is Reforming.

5. T. STRATTON'S NAME BROUGHT IN The Book-Agent Repeats a Conver-With the Adjutant-Exciting Incidenis of the Day- Formulate Their Report To-Day.

The Grand Camp history investigation over. All of the evidence in the matter the committee and they will

ublishing Company. This state onel Stubbs afterwards proas true, and said that he had n the loan incident,

REFERENCE TO CAPT. STRATTON. probably the most exciting incident of mmittee, and who had wired the city and the adjutant of Lee ublication, and which he ight might induce the American Book

Stratton without calling his the person accused be given, but before go further, General Hundley in which he insisted that the name be given, as the resolution under which the committee was working had originated in Lee Camp, and the gentlemen of that organization were virtually Colonel

Stubba's prosecutors. The committee had considered that in namuch as there was no evidence to prove that the gentleman referred to was a member of the Grand Camp, they could not properly investigate him, but after General Hundley's address they decided that they could properly have the name mentioned, and Mr. Womack was permitted to tell It.

WOULD COURT INVESTIGATION. Mr. Stratton was not present, but his brother, Dr. Stratton, was, and he asked that the committee send for the adjutant and proceed with his investigation, assuring the body that he was confident that his brother had done nothing that reflected on his honor, and asserting that if he were present he would court the fullest investigation. The committee declined, however, to do as requested, and the investigation was proceeded with tiong the prescribed lines, General Hundley announcing that he was glad that some light had been shed on the matter,

to be could shed more light. The two sessions yesterday were attended by large crowds of interested spectators, and though all present labored under a high state of excitement

tend Mr. Womack remarking sotto voce,

that if permitted by the committee to do



GENERAL GEORGE J. HUNDLEY,

buring almost the entire proceedings, the very best of order was preserved, and only once was Captain Woods forced to rap for order, and the disorder on this Occasion was caused by the applause which greeted the expression of some striking sentiment. .

THE TWO CHECKS. One of the most interesting features of the proceedings was the effort to trace the possession of the two checks introduced as evidence against Colonel Brubbs, and some diligent inquiry was made along this line. It was futile, however, as Mr. Greer H. Baughman, the gentleman from whom they came to the committee, declined most positively, 19

say where he got them, and the committee ruled that in view of the fact that their genuineness had been admitted by Colonel Stubbs, further inquiry along that liest my friend and my client be injured by the fact that he appears here by counline was irrelevant. General Hundley made a strong argument in favor of his plea, that the checks should be traced and suggested that, inasmuch as Mr. Baughman had taken an oath to tell the re he had gotten the checks from. The committee, however, relieved Mr. Baughman from the embarrassment that this contention placed him in, by overruling General Hundley's contention, and refusing to ask the witness to testify

further on that point. General Hundley then relinquished his



MR. J. W. WOMACK.

efforts in this direction, and placed Colonel Stubbs on the stand, first explaining that he was acting as the Grand Commander's counsel entirely without hope of reward, and only because of the friendship that had existed between them for more than thirty years. Colonel Stubbs made a frank statement to the committee, though when he told of his experiences around the gaming table, he became greatly embarrassed, and frequently hesitated, explaining subsequently that the knowledge that he had indulged in such vices would go to his family for the first time, and would prove a source of great grief to them. He admitted having frequently played poker with Mr. Womack and others, but reiterated his statement made the day before, that he had never received one cent from a publishing-house of freem eve of its agents for any influence of the interest which I felt in my friend and the received one cent from a publishing-house ence he might use in its behalf.

WOMACK NAMED CAPTAIN CUSSONS, When Colonel Stubbs left the stand the committee read a telegram they had received from Mr. Womack, announcing that he was en route to Richmond to testify, and they decided to adjourn over until 3:30 o'clock in order that he might make his statement. Mr. Womack was on hand when the committee reassembled and went immediately on the stand, where he remained for upwards of two hours. In his telegram he had said that the most he had had to say concerning school histories had been to an ex-Grand Commander, and as Colonel Smoot was an ex-Grand Commander he retired from the rostrum until after Mr. Womack had explained who he referred to in this telegram. The question was propounded to the witness soon after he took the stand and he unhesitatingly said that he referred to Captain John Cussons.

A DRAMATIC MOMENT. Captain Cussons sat on the platform just at the feet of the witness, and no sooner had his name been mentioned in this connection than he raised himself to his full height and demanded that the witness explain himself. Mr. Womack promptly asserted that he meant nothing derogatory to Captain Cussons, and he went on at length to explain that he had the highest admiration for that gentleman's honor and had never made to, nor received from, him any proposition of any nature whatsoever. "I should say not," ejaculated Captain Cussons, as he again settled himself in his seat and

the investigation was proceeded with. Mr. Womack made a general and sweeping denial of the allegations that the American Book Company had ever attempted to unduly influence any veteran or son of a veteran in the State of Virginia, and said that he hoped the committee believed that he, personally, was too honorable a man to be a party to any

such transaction. The committee gave Mr. Womack the widest latitude in his testimony, as it had done Mr. Stubbs, and when he concluded, they called upon any one present who knew aught that the committee should be advised of to come forward and make it known. Several minutes were spent in waiting for a response to this invitation, but none being made, Chairman Woods announced that the taking of evidence had been concluded and that the committee would at once proceed to formulate its report.

GENERAL HUNDLEY AS COUNSEL.

He Makes a Statement as to Why He Represents Colonel Stubbs.

The committee assembled promptly at 10 o'clock, but it was 10:20 before the chairman called the meeting to order and announced that the committee was ready to hear any further testimony or state-ments that any gentlemen might desire

to hear any furtheren might desire ments that any gentlemen might desire to offer.

General George J. Hundley then arose and said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee.—I am here this morning in the capacity of counsel for my friend, Colonel J. N. Stubbs, and I ask the indulgence of your committee before produlgence of your committee before produceding to make a statement. I am not here to make any apology for appearing as counsel for Colonel Stubbs. I am not in the habit if apologizing for appearing in the habit if apologizing for appearing as counsel in any case. I claim the right to Dragtice my profession without let or

"Now, as to my personal relations with Colonel Stubbs: In 1851 he and I left the law class in Lexington together to enter "Now, as to my personal relations with Colonel Stubbs; In 1851 he and I left the law class in Lexington together to enter upon that great struggle, side by side, with our comrades. From that day to this I have known him, and have loved him, and never yet have I deserted a comrade or a friend, and never as long as I live will I be subject to that charge. So I come here without reward, or the expectation of any reward, and I want that understood that he may not suffer by even the suspicion that I am here in the pay of any man. I do not know Mr. J. W. Womack by sight, and would not know him from Adam were I to see him on the street to-day; I do not know any corporation; I am simply here to-day to discharge my duty as a Confederate soldier, and as the friend and as the counsel of Colonel Stubbs. That investigation convinced me, if I had not known it before, how easy it is to pick up a tarred stick and touch any man with it and contaminate him. I will say that, under these circumstances, my friend and my client has been forced (as he will do this morning) to disclose to this committee and to the public, circumstances connected with his private life which he would gladly have escaped the necessity of doing. But upon his statement made to me, I told him that however disagreeable it might be it ought to come, and will come this morning; but before that time, and in order that all the light may be shed upon this transaction which it is possible to shed upon it, I will ask the privilege of recalling to the stand some of the witnesses who testified yesterday, in order that I may cross-examine them. The Chairman: I will state to General Hundley: I will ask that you confine your cross-examine them.

The Chairman: General, we will ask that you confine your cross-examination, as far as possible, to the subject of the investigation we are making, and not bring in general matters.

General Hundley: I shail certainly do so.

Mr. Baughman Testifies Further.

Mr. Baughman Testifies Further. Mr. Greer H. Baughman then took the tand, and was interrogated as follows by

stand, and was interrogated as follows by General Hundley; Q. Mr. Baughman, you are a member of the book concern of Baughman Brothers & Co., are you not? A. Of the Baughman Stationery Company.
Q. I believe, if I understand the evidence in this case, that the possession of the checks which have been produced in evidence here has been traced to you

evidence boriginally? A. Yes, sir.
Q. I will ask you now, sir, without further preliminary, that you state to the committee who you got those checks from?

A. That I shall have to decline to an

from?

A. That I shall have to decline to answer. I gave my word to the party I got them from that he should not be brought in, and unless he releases me from that promise I shall be obliged to decline answering that question.

Q. As a business-man, you must know that those checks ought either to be in the possession of the bank upon which they are drawn, or of J. W. Womack; is not that so?

A. I think so, sir.

The Chairman (after consulting with the other members of the committee): It is the opinion of this committee that we have nothing to do with how these checks came before us. They are here, and they are admitted as genuine. We think that it is irrelevant to trace the checks further, in view of the fact that they are admitted.

General Hundley: Does the committee.

admitted.
General Hundley: Does the committee
make that decision, or will it reconsider?
Judge Green: We will hear you.
WHENCE CAME THE CHECKS.

WHENCE CAME THE CHECKS.

General Hundley: Of course, as some of my friends here know. I never like to argue against the opinion of the court as expressed, but I think it proper that I should give the reasons why I want to get at this information, and then the committee, after hearing them, can form their conclusions, or, perhaps, arrive at their decision with more light. It is a rule of equity, as all lawyers know, that persons coming into a court of equity should come in with clean hands. Now, this is a serious attack that has been made upon the character and reputation of a gentleman of previous good character unassalled. I say it is a serious attack made upon it, and it is a much casier matter to besmirch the character.

racter of any man than to clear it after it has been solied or besmirched. Now, if you wart to have all the light that it is possible to obtain on the subject, in the eyes of this committee, and of the public, my friend and client here ought to stand upon precisely the same ground that these gentlemen stand, until any charges they seek to prefer have been substantiated; in other words, he should be presumed to be innocent until proved guilty.

"In all courts. General Hundley continued, "criminal courts—and this court is sitting, so far as it has the power, in that capacity (for the object of this investigation is to fasten upon this gentleman a moral crime, and this court is sitting to try a moral question); in all courts of which I have any knowledge it is not only legitimate, but it is of the utmost limportance that we should know the motives—not only the motive attributed to the accused, but the motive of the prosecutor. I am not here to charge any improper motive upon these gentlemen; far be it from me, for they are my comrades, and some of them my valued personal friends; but I want to know, when these gentlemen come into this court to try this moral question, how they came into possession of cheeks which rightfully do not belong to them? And if I mistake not, this people—the Virginia people—if I mistake not the sentiment of the Confederate soldiers of this comrade, they want to know, where did you get the evidence which you introduce here to asperse him? How did you come by it? Under the laws and the rules of business, you are not entitled to it? No man will stand here and say that you are. Now, where did you get it, and what were his motives of the man who dropped this evidence here to damn the reputation of this comrade? It is perfectly competent for the gentleman in this court (which has no power under the law to competent for the gentleman in this court (which has no power under the law to competent for the gentleman in this court (which has no power under the law to competent for the gentleman, if he THE QUESTION OF MOTIVE

THE QUESTION OF MOTIVE.

Judge Green: Are you appealing to us to answer that now?

General Hundley: I do not want the court to think that I am putting them on the witness-stand. I say that, in my humble judgment, it is my opinion as a lawyer, if I were in a court of law trying this case as counset for this gentleman, I would be allowed—and I would not fear to state the proposition and argue it—I would be allowed—and I witness to answer where he got this evidence from. I admit, if the committee please, that the fact as to where this evidence came from, and how they came into possession of it, does not effect the fact that the checks were given, and received, and used; but this committee, sitting here, is only representing the great public—all this goes out to the public, and they sit in judgment on this grave question. they sit in judgment on this grave question. Now I have heard it asked an hundred times since yesterday where those checks came from, and how they came into the possession of these gentlemen. Shall this witness be permitted to answer? Or, when this gentleman, claiming all the rights of a Confederate soldier and a citizen of this State, is put here on trial, shall we have all the light, or shall it be shut off right there? Shall we know whether his accusers come here with clean hands or not, when they come here to soil his character—that is the great question. I believe if I were in a court of criminal jurisdiction, under the laws of this Commonwealth, I would be permitted—and I do not doubt, although I have the greatest deference for the opinion of my friend, Judge Green, who has presided in the courts of this Commonwealth—none have a higher opinion of him and of his learning and ability than I have; and, also of my friend, who sits on his right there, and who has been the able Commonwealth's Attorney of Albemarle county, whom I have known for years, and for whose opinion I have high respect; but, respecting it as I do, I still cling to the opinion I have expressed.

PLEAS FOR WHOLE TRUTH.

But, laying aside that I come here in the name of the public to say that they

PLEAS FOR WHOLE TRUTH.

But, laying aside that I come here in the name of the public to say that they are entitled to anow all the facts connected with this case. Before that great tribunal judgment shall be rendered—or the judgment of this committee may be final, or it may not be final, and at last it goes to that great tribunal the public opinion of the State of Virginia. This is all I have to say on that subject. I know that I am helpless, and that my client is helpless if this gentleman declines to help the name of the public of a candidate for the Rappahannock judgeshlp was then taken up, and Delegate George W. Settle nominated Mr. H. M. Dudley. He briefly reviewed the situation in the county, declaring that he had pledged himself to be guided by the will of the people, and that that had been unequivocally expressed in the primary. Mr. Settle was most that the primary is the primary of the primary is the primary of the primary is the primary in the primary in the primary is the primary in the primary in the primary in the primary in the primary is the primary in the prim

all I have lossly on that any client is helpless if this gentleman declines to answer. I know that this committee have no power to compel the witness to answer if they desire to do it. I did not hear the form of the oath administered, but I presume it was the usual form, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God. Was it? Was that the form?

Judge Green: The oath administered was that the evidence given should be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

General Hundley: Now, if this important item is not brought to light, how does the public get the whole truth? That is the question. Ain't the public entitled to have it? I await the decision of this committee, and shall bow to it with the utmost respect. I have placed the matter before you as it has occurred to me, with the greatest deference for your judgment, and distrusting my own rather than yours.

NOT A QUESTION FOR THEM.

NOT A QUESTION FOR THEM.

The Chairman (after consulting the other members of the committee): The committee have come to the conclusion that inasmuch as these checks were simply produced and handed to this committee through Mr. Baughman, he not identifying them or testifying about any matter whatever, except the delivery of the checks for inspection, that it is not a matter for this committee to go into, and to discover where chose checks camp from—in view of the facts that these checks and the genuineness of the checks have not been disputed. They are admitted by Mr. Stubbs. The existence and genuineness of these checks are not denied by Mr. Stubbs, and, so far as this committee are concerned, it is immaterial as to where they came from, in view of the fact that they are admitted—whether they were delivered by the bank, or delivered by Mr. Womack, or found, or gotten surreptitiously is a matter which this committee feel that it would be improper to go into in view of the fact that the genuineness of the checks is admitted, and their NOT A QUESTION FOR THEM.



CAPTAIN MICAJAH WOODS, pinion is that the question for this

opinion is that the question for this committee to investigate is, with such testimony as may come before them, whether or not these checks—admitted to be genuine checks, signed by Womack and endorsed by J. N. Stubbs—whether they connect Mr. Stubbs in any way with Womack or with a publishing house. We think to open up the question of tracing whence came these checks (as they are admitted to be genuine) would be opening up a question which would not affect the final result here at all. If it were proved to this committee that these checks were stolen, or were found, or were delivered by a third party, it would have no effect whatever upon the real question at issue, as to whether those checks (admitted to be genuine, and not questioned) are of a character under the testimony that may come up before us to connect Mr. Stubbs with this publishing house, or with an agent of the publishing house. The committee, sir, have come to that conclusion, and it is proper for me to state that Colonel Taylor dissents from this view, which has been

TWO FIGHTS ENDED.

THE JOINT CAUCUS MAKES JUDGE-SHIP NOMINATIONS.

THE CONTESTS FULL OF INTEREST.

pahannock and the Stafford and King George Cases-New Men Win in Both Instances-Other Fights.

posed of Stafford and King George counties. The fight in these, particularly in Rappahannock, has been particularly bitter, and their final settlement is hailed with relief by the legislators who have had to adjudicate them. OTHER CONTESTS WAITING. There are still several judgeship contests to be settled, notably those in Alexandria, Fairfax, Montgomery, Princess Anne, Augusta, and Carroll counties. will be brought up at Monday night's caucus, it is thought, and settled finally. An effort was made to arbitrate the contest in Alexandria-Fairfax yesterday by having the candidates-Judge Love, the incumbent, and Delegate Louis C. Barly-agree to submit to the award of Senator Mushbach, from that district, but Mr. Willard, of Fairfax, refused to

THE RAPPAHANNOCK FIGHT. Last night's caucus was called to orler at 8:10 o'clock by Senator Wickham, An effort was made to have the caucus

accept this method, and the contest will fought out in the caucus Monday

adopt a resolution to meet again to-mor-row night, but it was decided to hold the next meeting on Monday night. It was agreed to take up the Rappa-hannock judgeship contest first, owing to the illness of Delegate Settle, of that county, who was not able to remain in the hall all evening. He was not pre-sent, however, and the regular order was

The counties of Henry and James City The counties of Henry and James City were passed over, and Dr. Wallace nominated Mr. R. H. L. Chichester for the judgeship of Stafford and King George.

Mr. Berrey presented the name of Judge Ashton as a candidate for re-election, claiming that a great majority of the Democrats of the two counties favored his re-election. He stated that during the service upon the bench of Judge Ashton he had had only one decision reversed.

Mr. Embrey very strongly opposed the nomination of Judge Ashton, and presented a petition signed by 773 citizens, asking for the nomination of Mr. Chichester.

Mr. Mason seconded the nomination of Mr. Mason seconded the nomination of Judge Ashton in a strong speech, com-mending him as a Democrat and a judge, WOULDN'T ADMIT ASHTON.

Mr. Berry asked that Judge Ashton be admitted to present his case, but the opposition was very strong, as manifested in several speeches, and the motion was lost by a large majority.

Mr. Murphy advocated Judge Ashton's

claims.

The caucus then proceeded to ballot,

but by the time the call of members was half taken it was seen that Chichester was nominated by an overwhelming ma-jority, and the selection was made unani-

IN RAPPAHANNOCK.

eloquent advocacy of Mr. Dudley's claims.

Senator Jeffries followed Mr. Settle, nominating Judge James F. Strother, who has been Judge of the County Court of Rappahannock. He dwelt upon the splendid party and official record of Judge Strother, and replied to some of claims of Mr. Dudley's friends,

The confusion, said to be caused chiefly by outsiders behind the rail, became so great that Mr. Campbell, of Amherst, and Mr. Foster, of Norfolk, had to request that the hall be cleared of all not entitled to the privilege of the caucus. This was done, and the order was much better. Mr. Jeffries proceeded with his speech

making a very strong presentation of Judge Dudley's case.

JUDGES BY POPULAR VOTE. JUDGES BY POPULAR VOTE.

Mr. Parks, of Page, seconded the nomination of Mr. Dudley in a forcible speech. In the course of his speech Mr. Parks declared strongly against electing judges by popular vote, which is practically the result of choosing a candidate by meaus of a primary. However, he thought that as the people of Rappahannock had chosen this method of selecting a candidate by the caucus was bound to regard it. date, the caucus was bound to regard it.
Mr. Jeffries replied to Mr. Parks, summing up finally for Judge Strother. A vote was then taken, and the ballot

Strother......48
On motion of Mr. Jeffries the nomination of Mr. Dudley was made una and the caucus adjourned to Monday

night. The Carroll Contest.

resulted:

The special committee appointed by the chairman of the joint caucus to investi-

chairman of the joint caucus to investigate charges against Judge Oglesby, who is a candidate for re-election, met at the Capitol yesterday morning. Senator James and Delegate Gwyn, of Wythe, and Delegate Saunders, of Franklin, appeared for Judge Oglesby, and Delegate Jennings, of Washington, and Mr. Nuckols, of Carroll, represented Mr. Foster, the opponent of Judge Oglesby.

Mr. Nuckols stated that the signatures upon Mr. Foster's papers were in the handwriting of the signers, while the same names on Judge Oglesby's were not. Mr. Nuckols stated that the names upon Judge Oglesby's papers were put not. Mr. Nuckols stated that the names upon Judge Oglesby's papers were put there by a son of one of the endorsers. Owing to the absence of needed witnesses, the committee adjourned until Friday. Mr. Saunders, of the commel for Judge Oglesby, claims that the misappropriation of funds charged is only the Judge's having ordered paid an order that the Board of Supervisors had refused to order.

fused to order Bills to Be Reported.

The House Committee on Propositions and Grievances met yesterday afternoon and reported the following bills favorably: By Mr. Matthews: To regulate the size of barrels used by truckers in making

By Mr. Parks: To prevent the adulteation of candy.

By Mr. Wharton: To prevent exoroltant fire insurance rates in the State of

Virginia.

By Mr. Winborne: To regulate the practice of veterinary surgery.

By Mr. Winborne: To regulate the practice of veterinary surgery.

By Mr. Kizer: To prohibit the employment of children under 14 years of age in any business liable to injure their health and morals.

The bill introduced by Mr. Ryan, renewing the charter of the Loudoun Mutual Insurance Company was passed by, as there were provisions in the measure which the committee was not then prepared to pass upon. then prepared to pass upon.
Legislative Notes and Gossip.

Governor O'Ferrall declines to sign the ill for the repeal of the law against illing pariridges, but will not yell its

It will become a law at the expiration of the fifth day after the passage, Sundays MR. STRATTON DENIES

excepted.
It finally passed the Senate on the 9th instant, so it will become law on the 15th. Delegate Louis C. Barley, of Alexandria, returned to the city yesterday after an absence of several days at his home, caused by the death of one of his chil-

dren.

The Senate Committee on Public Institutions and Education yesterday appointed Messrs. Keezell, Eggleston, and Lowry a sub-committee to inspect the

DIAMOND THEFT IN BALTIMORE.

Residence of Isanc E. Emerson Plundered-The Thief in Custody.

BALTIMORE, December 10 .- The res dence of Isaac E. Emerson, president of posed of only two of the contested judgethe Emerson Drug Company, and commander of the Maryland Naval Reserve, ships. But these were two of the hottest that will have been decided by the cauat No. 2500 Eutaw Place, was entered at No. 200 Eutaw Place, was entered last night and diamonds valued at nearly \$10,000 were stolen. After a desperate struggle the thief was captured as he was leaving the house. The prisoner was searched, and the diamonds were found in his pockets. He at first said his name was Smith, but afterwards told Captain John Baker that it was John Davis, and that he was 29 years old and a stenographer. cus when all the judgeship nominations Rappahannock and in the district com-

All of the diamonds were identified a All of the diamonds were identified as her own by Mrs. Emerson, excepting three stickpins and a silver bracelet, which were later identified by Mrs. Kate Henkleman, who lives at No. 2504 Eutaw Piace. The police also found \$152.65 in the prisoner's pockets. Of this sum \$70 is supposed to have been stolen from Mrs. Henkleman, and the balance from Mrs. Emerson.

The sthief, upon being arraigned, was recognized as a notorious Chicago plokpocket by Police-Justice Grannan, who used to be chief of the Baltimore and Ohio railway's staff of detectives.

Justice Grannan refuses to divulge the man's name, but has communicated with the police authorities of Chicago.

The thief admits that he came from Chicago. He says he committed the robbery while drunk and reckless.

BIG MAIL ROBBERY.

Amount Involved Said to be About \$100,000.

NEW YORK, December 10.-It was earned to-day that one of the biggest robberies in the history of the New York occurred November 9th. The amount involved is said to be in the neighborhood of \$100,000, and was taken from registered letters in the railway mail service on that section of the Central railway of New Jersey known as the New York, Somerville, and Easton branch. On November 9th, it is stated, two bags containing \$30,000 were taken. How long the defalcations had gone on before that date has not yet been ascertained. letters in the railway

tained. Major Charles F. Lewis, of the Philadelphia branch of the government Secret Service, was in this city to-day, investi-gating the robbery, which has been kept secret until now by the postal authori-

CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT. CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT.
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10.—
The postal officials here to-night admitted that there had been a number of losses of registered mail matter reported on the railroad referred to, but said that up to date no definite advices had been received as to the amount. It would probably, however, reach as much as \$190,000.

RIVERA SET AT LIBERTY.

General Lee Introduces Surgeons Wasdin and Geddings to Blanco. HABANA, December 10.-General Rivers, the insurgent leader, who was cap-

tured in March last in the province of Pinar del Rio by the Spanish troops un-

insurgent dynamice corps in the province of Puerto Principe, is dead, at the insurgent camp. He was a cousin of Senorita Evangelina Cosio's.

Marshal Blanco, the Captain-General, heid a reception at the palace last night, at which there was a large attendance of politicians, bankers, and others. United States Consul-General Lee introduced to the Captain-General Surgeon Eugene Wasdin and Past-Assistant-Surgeon H. D. Geddings, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who have been specially detailed by President McKinley to establish a laboratory here for the purpose of investigating the cause and nature of yellow-fever, in which work they had previously been engaged at New Orleans. Afred Myers and Baron Barral, of New Orleans, delegates to the international pharmaceutical congress at Brussels, in August last, were also introduced.

Among those present were all the newspaper correspondents.

MURDER OF A FAMILY.

Murderer, a Negro, Probably Lynched-Wholesale Lynching Feared. WESSON, MISS., December 10 .- Futt particulars of the murder of the Smith family have come to hand, Mrs. Smith and four of her children were killed by Charles Lewis (colored). His weapon was

Charles Lewis (cooled). His acquain a club.

Mr. Smith was working at a gin a few miles from his home, which is about two and a half miles from Perley, in Lawrence county.

The house is off the main road, and no white family lives within two miles of it, although several negro families live near.

of it, although several negro families live near.

On Wednesday, some time between noon and darkness. Lewis went to Smith's house, brutally assaulted, Mrs. Smith, then brained her with a club, and then, to hide his crime, began on the six shideren, only sparing a babe, which he left untouched. A girl 5 years cal regained consciousness, and when her father entered after his day's work, told him the name of the murderer. The mother and four children were found dying in the yard, showing how they had struggled to escape.

Smith immediately sounded the alarm, and a posse was organized. Late yesterday evening the negro was captared, carried to Monticello, the county seat of Lawrence, and at 7 o'clock was carried back to the scene of his crime, where he was fully identified by the girl. It is said he was promptly lynched.

It is feared that a wholesale lynching may take place in that neighborhood, as the county is excited to the highest pitch.

FITZ DONE WITH PRIZE-FIGHTING.

The Alleged Remark of His Wife to Contrary Notwithstanding.

Contrary Notwithstanding.

ROCK ISLAND, HJL, December 10.—
Bob Fitzsimmons this afternoon said the statement that his wife, who is now in Milwaukee, had consented to his going into the ring again, provided he would first meet Corbett, was untrue, "My wife never said any such thing," he said, "and even though she had given her consent. I would not give Corbett another chance. As I have said many times before, I am through, with prizefighting."

Crescent City Races.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 19.— Track muddy; attendance fair, Sum-maries: maries:
First race—six furiongs—J. A. Gray 00
to 4) won, Eleanor Holmes 6 to 1 and 5
to 5) second, Alone (2) to 1) third. Time,

Second race—thirteen sixteenths of a mile—Lady Irene (\$ to 5) won, French Gray (9 to 5 and 3 to 5) second, Caddie C. (5 to 1) third. Time, 1.32.

Third race—mile and a quarter—Nannie L's Sister (6 to 1) won, Ondague (7 to 5 and 7 to 10) second, Charina (5 to 2) third. Time, 2.25.

Dr. Rull's cough Syrup, It Rever to

on, Bombardon (7 to 2 and, Florida (6 to 5) third.

CONCLUDED ON EIGHTH

He Says Mr. Womach's Statement Was Hot True.

LEE CAMP WILL NOT INVESTIGATE.

The Veterans Say the Allegation is Unworthy of Such Notice.

MATTER IS DISMISSE

livers on Excellent Lecture on the Large Audience Greets Him.

Captain J. Taylor Stratton, adjutant of Lee Camp Confederate Veterans, w W. Womack, the American Book C Mr. Stratton made a statement which

nent was not worthy of an investigation

night, and in view of the fact that Colonel William H. Stewart, of Ports Maury," a large audience of ladies and gentlemen was in attendance. As soon as this was concluded and the outsiders had dispersed the camp was called to order for business, and Mr. Stratton made his statement in regard to the testimony of Mr. Womack before the Investigation Committee yesterday, which measure to implicate this efficient officer of Lee Camp in the unsavory rumors which have been affoat for the past few weeks as to improper conduct on the part of members of the History Com-

WOMACK'S STATEMENT NOT TRUE.

Mr. Stratton stated that he had heard that Mr. Womack, the agent of the American Eook Company, had made a statement on the stand to the effect that he (Stratton) had approached him, seeking employment from the same publishing-house. The Adjutant said, as far as this was concerned, he had that afternoon spoken to Mr. Womack as to his testimony on this subject, and in the presence of Mr. Dunn, the former had stated that nothing he had said in any way implicated him (Stratton). He then read the testimony of Mr. Womack, which he had obtained from the stenographer's official report, and which appeared in this paper in connection with the proceedings of the Investigating Com-WOMACK'S STATEMENT NOT TRUE

Mr. Stratton said that the statements made by Mr. Womack were not true What he did say to the agent of the American Book Company was that he (Stratton), as an individual, thought that these text-books should be regulated that he was as much opposed to some of the readers as he had been for a long time to the histories; that he had never made any proposition to Womack for employment whatsoever; that Womack met him on one occasion when he (Stratton) was going in Murphy's Hotel and Womack had just come out; that the latter asked him how he was getting on. He told him "only tolerably"; that times were "sometimes good and sometimes bad"; that the work of selling books by subscription, which business he (Stratton) was engaged in, was very uncertain; that he would like to get regular employment, and thought that he wought to be able to get a place at 1125 per month.

Pinar del Rio by the Spanish troops under General Hernandez de Velasco, and who was recently pardoned by a royal decree, has been released from the Cabanas fortress, where he had been imprisoned for several months, and sailed to-day, by the steamer Colon, for Cadiz, his home. The Colon also carries back to Spain 800 sick, wounded, or otherwise incapacitated soldiers.

Juan Cosio, who was in charge of the insurgent dynamite corps in the province of Puerto Principe, is dead, at the insurgent dynamite corps in the province of Puerto Principe, is dead, at the insurgent dynamite corps in the province of Puerto Principe, is dead, at the insurgent dynamite corps in the province of Puerto Principe, is dead, at the insurgent dynamic corps in the province of Puerto Principe, is dead, at the insurgent dynamic corps in the province of Puerto Principe, is dead, at the insurgent dynamic corps in the province of Puerto Principe, is dead, at the insurgent dynamic corps in the province of Puerto Principe, is dead, at the insurgent dynamic corps in the province of Puerto Principe. an honorable manner; that he would not work for any concern except in a legitimate way. Mr. Stratton asked permission of Dr. Jones, who was present, to make a statement in reference to the correspondence between them in relation to the publication of Dr. Jones's history. Dr. Jones gave permission, and Mr. Stratton said that he had asked the Doctor in this correspondence if he was contemplating making a change as to the publishers of his history, he having heard that such was the case. If so, he asked Dr. Jones if he would consider a proposition from the J. L. Mill Printing Co., of this city. Dr. Jones replied that is had already made arrangements with the University Publishing Company.

SPURNED THOMPSON'S OFFER.

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Mr. Stratton stated that he had been approached by Mr. Thompson, who asked him to use his influence against the adoption of the Massey resolution. He had flatly refused to do this. Mr. Thompson again met him a few days later, and asked him if he would accept a salary of \$159 per month for a specified time. He had replied: "No, not for fifty millions, if you have a specific work for me to do, but I am open for a proposition if you have legitimate work for me." The Adjutant said that Mr. Thompson them left him, and did not approach him again, and that was all the connection be Stratton) had had in regard to working for any book company. for any book company.

Mr. Stratton, in concluding his remarks.

Mr. Stratton, in concluding his remassi-said that he courted the fullest investi-gation, so far as he was concerned, in any implications of improper conduct. He asked his comrades to make it, and he would not shrink from any punish-ment, or make any plea for mercy or in-dulgence, if they found aught against



ADJUTANT J. TAYLOR STRATTON him. "For," said he, "I had rather imy name to be blotted from the mane of living men than to bring one stain reproach to this organization." HAVE NO INVESTIGATION

HAVE NO INVESTIGATION.

Mr. E. A. Catlin, as soon as the tent had taken his seat, made a providing "that the statement of womack regarding our secretary worthy of investigation." This waited without a dissecting voice.

Mr. Jervas Storrs then stated the lesired to hand in his resignation member of the "Committee of Ten," resenting the veterans in the case of the table.